

They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this climate, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sand.*  
*SHERD.* *n. f.* [*ſceap*, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;  
 She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *ſherd*. *Dryden.*  
*SHERIFF.* *n. f.* [*ſceape*, Saxon, from *ſcepe*, a shire, and *ſeve*, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *ſhrieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great power of English and of Scots  
 Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown. *Shakeſp.*  
 Concerning miniſters of juſtice, the high *ſheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*  
 Now may'r and *ſherives* all huſſid and fatiate lay. *Pope.*

*SHERIFFALTY.* *n. f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.  
*SHERIFFDOM.* *n. f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.  
*SHERIFFSHIP.* *n. f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.  
*SHERIFFWICK.* *n. f.* [from *ſheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a *ſheriff*.

There was a reſumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *ſheriffſhips*; privileged officers being no leſs an interruption of juſtice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

*SHERRIS.* *n. f.* [from *Xeres*, a town of Andaluſia in Spain.] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

Your *ſheris* warms the blood, which before, cold and fetid, left the liver white, which is the badge of puſillanimity; but the *ſheris* makes it couſe from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſp.*

Good *ſheris* ſack aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh dull vapours, and makes it apprehenſive. *Shak.*

*SHED.* *n. f.* [from *ſceaban*, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

*SHIELD.* *n. f.* [*ſceſh*, Saxon.]  
 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *ſhields* before your hearts, and fight  
 With hearts more proof than *ſhields*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.  
 3. One that gives protection or security.

The Grecian honour, ornaments, and *ſhield*,  
 High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

To *SHIELD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To cover with a *ſhield*.  
 2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my ſineſs to let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,  
 They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear  
 Thy fleſh and bones: howe'er  
 A woman's ſhape doth *ſhield* thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Shouts of applauſe ran ringing through the field,  
 To ſee the ſon the vanquiſh'd father *ſhield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *ſhield* his injur'd honour,  
 And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend againſt.  
 Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the ſweet ſoil of Europe, they brought with them their uſual weeds, fit to *ſhield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I muſt intreat the time alone.  
 —God *ſhield* I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Shakeſp.*

To *SHIFT.* *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obſcure: *ſhīpta*, Ruſick, is to change.]

1. To change place.  
 Vegetables being fixed to the ſame place, and ſo not able to *ſhift* and ſeek out after proper matter for their incremen, it was neceſſary that it ſhould be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.  
 If the ideas of our minds conſtantly change and *ſhift*, in a continual ſucceſſion, it would be impoſſible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.  
 She begs you juſt would turn you while the *ſhifts*. *Young.*

4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.  
 We cannot *ſhift*: being in, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Men in diſtreſs will look to themſelves, and leave their companions to *ſhift* as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we deſire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be diſmiſſed, and have leave to *ſhift* for ourſelves. *Swift.*

5. To praſtice indirect methods.  
 All thoſe ſchoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *ſhift* than to reſolve by their diſtinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take ſome method for ſafety.  
 Nature inſtructs every creature how to *ſhift* for itſelf in caſes of danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

To *SHIFT.* *v. a.*  
 1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but abſolute neceſſity, that made the *ſhift* their condition. *L'Eſtrange.*

Come, aſſiſt me, muſe obedient;  
 Let us try ſome new expedient;  
*Shift* the ſcene for half an hour,  
 Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.  
 Pare ſaffron between the two St. Mary's days,  
 Or ſet or go *ſhift* it that knoweſt the ways. *Tuſſer.*

3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way.  
 I *ſhifted* him away,  
 And laid good ſcufes on your ecſtaſy. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *ſhifts* of dangers and miſchiefs, when they are near, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in poſition.  
 Neither uſe they ſails, nor place their oars in order upon the ſides; but carrying the oar looſe, *ſhift* it hither and thither at pleaſure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind  
 Veers off, as oft the ſteers and *ſhifts* her fail. *Milton.*

We ſtrive in vain againſt the ſea and wind;  
 Now *ſhift* your ſails. *Dryden's En.*

5. To change, as cloaths.  
 I would adviſe you to *ſhift* a ſhirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

6. To dreſs in freſh cloaths.  
 As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *ſhift* me. *Shak. Henry IV.*

7. To *SHIFT* off. To defer; to put away by ſome expedient.  
 The moſt beautiful parts muſt be the moſt finiſhed, the colours and words moſt choſen: many things in both, which are not deſerving of this care, muſt be *ſhifted* off, content with vulgar expreſſions. *Dryden's Duſſy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you pleaſe, the traders will *ſhift* it off from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illuſions of the devil they are prevailed on to *ſhift* off the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which ſalvation is promiſed. *Rogers's Sermon.*

*SHIFT.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means.  
 She redoubling her blows, drave the ſtranger to no other *ſhift* than to ward and go back; at that time ſeeming the image of innocency againſt violence. *Shaksp.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,  
 I'll find a thouſand *ſhifts* to get away. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *ſhift* to move up and down in the water. *More's Antidote againſt Aſſiſſion.*

Not any boaſt of ſkill, but extreme *ſhift*  
 How to regain my fever'd company,  
 Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,  
 To give me answer from her moſtly couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocriſy ſhall be called good manners, to we make a *ſhift* ſomewhat to legitimate the abuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe little animals provide themſelves with wheat; but they can make *ſhift* without it. *Addiſon.*

Our herbage are ſufficiently ſtored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *ſhift* to reduce them to chaſſes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt recourſe.  
 The very cuſtom of ſeeking to particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a ſecret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themſelves, even by thoſe wicked *ſhifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whole aſſiſtance their prayers ſeek. *Hooker.*

To ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *ſhift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;  
 So true, that he was awkward at a trick;  
 For little ſouls on little *ſhifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem.  
 Know ye not Ulyſſes' *ſhifts*?  
 Their ſwords leſs danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; eluſory practice.  
 As long as wit, by whetting itſelf, is able to find out any *ſhifts*, be it never ſo flight, whereby to eſcape out of the hands of preſent contradiction, they are never at a ſtand. *Hooker.*

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo cautious and wily-headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilties and fly *ſhifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you ſee your comiſſion; this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements: never ſeek for *ſhifts* and evaſions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's linen.  
*SHIFTER.* *n. f.* [from *ſhift*.] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas ſuch a *ſhifter*, that, if truth were known,  
 Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

*SHIFTLSS.* *adj.* [from *ſhift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Shakespeare.*

For

For the poor *ſhifſtles* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furniſhed with ſuch cloathing. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

*SHILLING.* *n. f.* [*ſcilling*, Sax. and Erſe; *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of theſe pence made their *ſhilling*, which they called *ſcilling*, probably from *ſcillingus*, which the Romans uſed for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of theſe *ſcillings* made their pound, and four hundred of theſe pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the laſt will of King Alfred. *Candem's Remains.*

The very ſame *ſhilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another reſt in the ſame hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

*SHILL-I-SHALL-I.* A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* The queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating and procrastinating.

I am ſomewhat dainty in making a reſolution, becauſe when I make it, I keep it: I don't ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I* then; if I ſay't, I'll do it. *Conſtable's Way of the World.*

*SHIN.* *n. f.* [*ſcina*, Saxon; *ſchinn*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruſt my *ſhin* the other day with playing at ſword and dagger. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *ſhin* bone, from the knee to the iſtap, is made by thadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow. *Peaſham.*

His leg, then broke,  
 Had got a deputy of oak;  
 For when a *ſhin* in fight is cropt,  
 The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an houſe we come,  
 To know if any one's at home,  
 We knock; ſo one muſt kick your *ſhin*,  
 Ere he can find your foul's within. *Anonymous.*

To *SHINE.* *v. n.* preterite *I ſhine*, I have ſhone; ſometimes *I ſhined*, I have ſhined. [*ſcuan*, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gladden; to gleam.

To-day the French,  
 All diſquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,  
 Shone down the Engliſh; and to-morrow  
 Made Britain India: ev'ry man that ſtood,  
 Shew'd like a mine. *Shakeſp.*

True paradise inclos'd with ſhining rock.  
 We can diſmiſs theſe ere the morning *ſhine*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away theſe miſts and clouds,  
 And let thy eyes *ſhine* forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*

The ſun *ſhines* when he ſees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.  
 The moon *ſhines* bright: in ſuch a night as this,  
 When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,  
 And they did make no noiſe. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *ſhines* the moon!  
 The moon! the fun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakeſp.*

Two men flood by them in *ſhining* garments. *Lu. xxiv.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the ſun is over-caſt, or when the moon *ſhineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be gloſſy.  
 They are waxen fat, they *ſhine*. *Jer. v. 28.*

Fiſh with their fins and *ſhining* ſcales. *Milton.*

The colour and *ſhining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and reſraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be ſplendid.  
 So proud the *ſhined* in her princely ſtate,  
 Looking to heaven; for earth ſhe did diſdain,  
 And ſitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.  
 Of all th' enamel'd race, whoſe ſilv'ry wing  
 Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Springs,  
 Or ſwims along the fluid atmosphere,  
 Once brighteſt *ſhined* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conſpicuous.  
 If there come truth from them,  
 As upon thee, Macbeth, their ſpeeches *ſhine*,  
 Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
 May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakeſp.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied ſight  
 Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon *ſhined*. *Milton.*

So clear, as in no face with more delight.  
 Cato's ſoul  
 Shines out in every thing the acts or ſpeaks;  
 While winning mildneſs and attractive ſmiles  
 Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,  
 Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

The reformation, in its fiſt eſtabliſhment, produced its proper fruits, and diſtinguiſhed the whole age with *ſhining* inſtances of virtue and morality. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The courtier ſmooth, who forty years had *ſhined*,  
 An humble ſervant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *ſhine* in company; but it is in moſt men's power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.  
 The Lord make his face *ſhine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num. vi. 25.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.  
 The light of rightcouſneſs hath not *ſhined* unto us, and the ſun of rightcouſneſs roſe not upon us. *Wisd. v. 6.*

Celeſtial light  
 Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers  
 Irradiate. *Milton.*

*SHINE.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *ſhine*. *Dryden.*  
 He will accuſtom himſelf to heat and cold, and *ſhine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will ſerve him to very little purpoſe. *Locke.*

2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little uſed.  
 He that has inured his eyes to that divine ſplendour, which reſults from the beauty of holineſs, is not dazzled with the glittering *ſhine* of gold, and conſiders it as a vein of the ſame earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal ſoil thou deign'ſt to grow?  
 Fair op'ning to ſome court's propitious *ſhine*,  
 Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

*SHINNESS.* *n. f.* [from *ſhy*.] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *ſhineſs* is the vice of Irish horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the Winter forces the breeders there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but extreme *ſhineſs* to ſtrangers: they expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbutnot.*

*SHINGLE.* *n. f.* [*ſchindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houſes.  
 The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths, ſhingles, and wainſcot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*SHINGLES.* *n. f.* Wants ſingul. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona maribus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſsfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*; by a ſlender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

*SHINY.* *adj.* [from *ſhine*.] Bright; ſplendid; luminous.  
 When Aldeboran was mounted high,  
 Above the *ſhiny* Calliopeia's chain,  
 One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fa. Queen.*

The night  
 Is *ſhiny*, and they ſay we ſhall embattle  
 By th' ſecond hour o' th' morn. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,  
 Like diſtant thunder on a *ſhiny* day,  
 For abſent friends we were aſham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

*SHIP.* [*ſcep*, *ſcep*, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſtewardſhip*.

*SHIP.* *n. f.* [*ſcep*, Saxon; *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

All my followers to the eager foe  
 Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind. *Shak. H. VI.*

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tiptail, who made aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Kneller.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,  
 Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſea,  
 With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave  
 From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Inftead of a *ſhip*, he ſhould levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously. *Addiſon.*

To *SHIP.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To put into a ſhip.

My father at the road  
 Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Kneller's Hiſt. of the Turk.*

All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Kneller.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,  
 The ſailors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row;  
 Then hoſt their yards a-trip, and all their ſails  
 Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To tranſport in a ſhip.  
 Andronicus, would thou wert *ſhipp'd* to hell,  
 Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakeſp.*

The